THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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THE FIRE OF DRIFT-WOOD.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

We sat within the farm-house old
Whose windows, looking o'er the bay,
Gave to the sea breeze, damp and cold,
An easy entrance, night and day.

Not far away we saw the port—
The strange, old-fashioned, silent town—
The light-house—the dismantled fort,—
The wooden houses, quaint and brown.

We sat and talked until the night
Descending filled the little room;
Our faces faded from the sight,
Our voices only broke the gloom.

We spoke of many a vanished scene,
Of what we once had thought and said,
Of what had been, and might have been,
And who was changed, and who was dead.

And all that fills the hearts of friends,
When first they feel, with secret pain,
Their lives henceforth have separate ends,
And never can be one again.

The first slight swerving of the heart,
That words were powerless to express,
And leave it still unsaid in part,
Or say it in too great excess.

The very tones in which we spake
Had something strange, I could but mark;
The leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.

Oft died the words upon our lips,
As suddenly, from out the fire
Built of the wreck of stranded ships,
The flames would leap, and then expire.

And, as their splendor flashed and failed,
We thought of wrecks upon the main—
Of ships dismasted, that were hailed,
And sent no answer back again.

The windows, rattling in their frames,
The ocean, roaring up the beach—
The gusty blast—the flickering flames—
All mingled vaguely in our speech.

Until they made themselves a part
Of fancies floating through the brain—
The long lost ventures of the heart,
That send no answer back again.

O, flame that glowed! O, hearts that yearned!
They were indeed too much akin—
The drift-wood fire without that burned,
The thoughts that burned and glowed within.

Graham's Magazine.

LOVE AND ELOQUENCE;

OR, THE BOY OF LAKE GEORGE.

BY O. B. HOUGHTON.

In the happy spring time, when the southern breeze, laden with sympathy, comes and unclasps the icy chains which still bind our northern borders—when the flowers first bloom—when the blue violet of the woods, and the anemone and dandelion of the fields—when the birds first carol forth their merry strains, perhaps the loveliest landscape that our country affords is the scene from the range of hills, or rather, mountains, which extend along the shores of Lake George.—There, too, when summer has donned her garments of green—when the sun sinks in evening sky, its declining beams resting on the water and reflecting on the hills, gilding both with golden light; the lake dotted with tiny Islands, looks up like an eye in the face of the earth: on the mountain, which, with its cliffs, and crags, and dells, and its impetuous torrents, reminds us of the sublimity and solitude of the Jungfrau, on whose topmost peaks the savage lammer-geyer rests, rarely disturbed by the presence of man.

In times not long past, there stood on the southern side of one of these hills, two cottages, almost hidden by the foliage which surrounded them. They were owned by different gentlemen, who, attracted thither by the beauty of the place, took up their lodgings in the wilderness, without any regret for the world they had left behind them.—One, whom we shall call Mr. Montgomery, possessed little more than the humble tenement he occupied; the other was the wealthy owner of lands that extended along the lake for nearly as great a distance as the eye could reach. The difference of their relative situations, however, did not interfere with the profound friendship which animated both—a friendship rendered, perhaps more permanent by the love which their children entertained for each other.

The son of the elder, whom we shall entitle Reymouth, was some three years older than his companion and play-mate, Edgar Montgomery; but this difference in age, if anything, only entwined the bonds of friendship closer. Whether the summer slept in the valleys, or the moaning and whistling of the blast told that winter was at hand, the season, whatever it might be, saw the boys together, now breasting the clear waters of the Lake, now climbing the hills, and amusing their parents with their juvenile gambols. They lived but for each other.

The happy days of childhood, however, must have an end; the stern conflicts of life must be met and endured, and the reality of age take the place of the ideal of infancy. Seventeen summers had now rolled over Henry, and his father felt the necessity of fitting him, by a proper education, for his future position in life. The step, almost as soon as conceived, was executed; and he left his home and his friends for a residence in one of our principal colleges. This sudden parting was a hard trial for the boys; but Mr. Montgomery promising that Edgar should join his friend in two years, Henry soon became reconciled to his situation.

After Henry's departure, Edgar roamed at will among the hills, or, unfurling his sail, explored the Lake, visiting its innumerable bays, coves and islands; now sitting in his skiff, building dreamy visions of a golden future; now holding upon some granite rock and suffering himself to be lolled to listlessness by the murmur of the waves. Lake George soon grew familliar to our hero, and every spot on its borders, and every ravine among its cliffs, and every mountain peak in its vicinity, became the mute but eloquent companions of his solitude. Shut in by those hills, he was like Raselas, in the old tale of that name; but his spirit burned to walk beyond them, and enter the arena of that world of which he had read so much, but personally, knew so little.

Summer came, passed and came again, when, one day, a party of travelers from Saratoga, found themselves in the wilderness, and soon penetrated as far as Lake George. Impelled by the beauty of the surrounding scenery, they determined to halt for a few days, and seeking for a guide through the hills, their hospitable entertainer directed them to Edgar, as one well acquainted with both the intricacies and loveliness of the landscape.

Among the ladies and gentlemen composing this party, the most conspicuous couple were Judge Bernard and his daughter—the former remarkable for his eminent talents, the latter for her great personal attractions. But sixteen springs had passed since her birth, and yet her form was almost woman's. Mingling the dignity of mature age with the playfulness of childhood, with a soul keenly alive to the beauties of the brilliant scene around her, Julia, for that was her name, seemed to Edgar the incarnation of the spirit of beauty, bloom, and poetry, his fancy had so long and so ardently worshipped.

Very rarely do we find in youth the same spirit which animated Edgar, but accustomed from infancy to tread the rocky heights around him, and cast in that mould from which heroes are made, he moved among their most dangerous passes with that fearlessness and activity which draws down admiration from all. Hither and thither he led the wanderers, enlivening the way with conversation, which, if it did not exhibit the refined graces of society, at least displayed that vigorous and concentrated intellect which daily communion with one's thoughts always produces. He was listened to with attention and delight.—After exhibiting to his friends the scenery of the lower valleys, he led them at last to one of the loftiest peaks of the hills, from which the whole land-cape lay, like a dream before them. With the legends of each valley and dell, Edgar was as familiar as with the spot itself. The very mound upon which they stood had its story, and while his friends rested from the fatigue of the ascent, the young orator told the tale, undaunted and unabashed. Very great is the power of intellect, and as the Forest Boy stood up amid that band of high bred fashion and beauty, the thought to conceive, and the daring to execute great deeds, was written legibly upon his massive brow. With a flushed cheek and a flashing eye he proceeded to relate a tale of Indian ambuscade his voice varying with the different emotions he portrayed. They listened, entranced; and when he brought the conflicting parties from rock to rock and from tree to tree, and pained them at last upon the very spot where his listeners sat, engaged in all the horror of a deadly conflict, each of his auditors, with one movement sprang to their feet, as though they expected to hear the wild war-hoop of the Indian brave howling in their ears! Magic power of eloquence.

Is it strange that Julia Bernard, as Edgar stood before them—the image of enthusiasm and boyish beauty—should feel her heart thrill with a new and delightful emotion?

The time of parting at last arrived, and many were the tokens of remembrance pressed upon our youthful friend, but the one most prized, most dearly remembered, was that hallowed by the fair hands of Julia Bernard.—And the feelings of the maiden were not far removed from those which animated the breast of the mountain boy. Why was it that the fair girl sat in silence and wrapped in thought, why was her step less light and joyous, if her mind did not dwell on the past, picturing again and again the noble features of the youth as, radient with enthusiasm, he portrayed the struggle of that wild Indian conflict?

With a slow step and thoughtful mein our hero sought his home, for the Edgar of to-day was not the Edgar of yesterday. He took up Julia's gift; it was a volume portraying the struggles, vicissitudes and triumphs of men of genius, and he pored over its pages, catching fresh fire from their contents, the last words of Julia—"Go thou and do likewise," filled his soul with fiercer enthusiasm than it had ever known before. His resolution was at once taken; if he could not win, he would at least make himself worthy of Julia Bernard. His father watched him closely, and, observing the new direction which his mind had taken, resolved to send him to join his friend at college. Edgar, delighted, went.

In the society of his friend two years passed away—two years of friendly intercourse and intellectual advancement. At the close of this period Henry received a summons to the sick bed of his father, only arriving, however, in time to close his eyes, and find himself the sole heir of an immense estate. The trouble consequent upon this sudden accession of fortune, precluded the possibility of a return to college, and the friends were consequently separated for a long interval; and, while the one was engaged in exploring the recesses of classic knowledge, and the other in cultivating his really fine taste for painting, another year rolled away. At the death-bed of Mr. Montgomery, who had never been well since the illness of his friend, Mr. Reymouth, the friends met again, and in that solemn hour, Henry promised the friend of his father that his son should ever be his care—that he would be to him a father and a brother. Nobly and generously he fulfilled his pledge.

After the last ceremonies of respect were paid to the remains of the deceased, Edgar returned to college, while Henry took his way to New York, to perfect himself as soon as possible in the mechanism of his profession; he had determined to become an artist. Soon after, Edgar graduated with the highest honors, for on re-entering the institution, he had applied himself with unusual energy to his studies, and long before the annual commencement arrived, became to be regarded as among the first of its pupils. Still he had his hours of trials; but when weary and desponding, the blue eye of Julia shone on him with an encouraging smile, while her last words, "Go thou, and do likewise," swam within his ears. "I will yet be worthy of her," thought Edgar, and he plunged away again into study. The result of his application has been seen.

Immediately after his graduation, Edgar flew to New York, and took up his residence with his friend. By his advice and influence, he commenced the study of law in the office of one of the most distinguished practitioners of the State, and soon became remarkable for his diligence and perseverance in his studies. Study, however, when too closely prosecuted, is frequently attended with evil results; but Edgar still pressed on with unabated fervor, until, indeed, nature could endure it no longer, and one fine day Henry found his friend Edgar delerious, from the effects of fever brought on by continued literary labor.—Week after week he struggled with disease, but at last his vigorous constitution triumphed, and he was restored, if not to entire health, at least to convalescence. As soon as he was able to travel, his medical attendants insisted, not only on a sea-voyage to the South, but a residence for some time in a more genial climate.

PART II.

The wind and storm were masters of the ocean; the day, which had died so beautiful, was succeeded by a dark and lowering night, and the distant shore was now obscured by a scud of rain, which concealed every thing from view; the waves, which an hour before, rolled with a gentle swell now ran to a fearful height; but the good ship held its way, dashing the saucy billows aside, as it plunged on its southern course. Edgar Montgomery stood upon the deck, a part of the tempest, for the thought of danger never entered his mind. He had encountered the storms of the mountain, when the very trees were hurled from the position they had occupied for centuries, and had seen Lake George black with the hurricane, and escaped unscathed. The billows of the lake, even in its most tempestuous mood, had been to him as play mates, and now the din of ocean, the shrieking of the wind among the cordage, the heavy funeral flapping of the sails, and the groaning of the masts, only served to recall the scenes of his boyhood, and fill his soul with sensations of impressible delight. Again and again he was pressed to go below, but he would not consent. There was a passionate excitement in the scene, which filled him with rapture, and it was only when wet, exhausted and trembling with cold, that he left his position and returned to his cabin.

It might have been weeks, it might have been months, that had elasped, for all Edgar knew, when he again opened his eyes and found himself, not in the cabin of his own vessel, but in that of another, what one, however, he knew not—neither did he care; for above him bent a female form, lovely, he thought, as light itself. The dream of his boyhood, the hope of his manhood, stood before him,—Julia Bernard! He felt her gentle fingers putting back the curls from his brow—he felt them press his forehead—and he saw, or dreamed he saw a tear trinkling from her eyes—a tear of pity; while her whole face wore the look that we are told pitying angels wear when gazing from other spheres upon this sinful orb. Slowly, slowly, with closed eyes, he realized his situation; he had been—was ill; the vessel in which he sailed must have been wrecked, and fortune had placed him in connection with that being whose love had been the day-star of his life—she who in absence, in the protracted absence of years, had been hopelessly worshipped, and was now, he hoped his own. And how was it with the maiden? Did she recognize Edgar? Yes, when urged by pity for the poor unfortunate who had been borne from the wreck of his own vessel in which he was passenger, she had sought his couch; and when she first put back the long, luxuriant hair, from his moist and fever-stricken brow, saw the manly realization of that image which had lain engraved upon her heart ever since she had first felt its thrill under the simple eloquence of that enthusiastic mountain boy.

Some days after this recognition, the soft twilight was deepning the blue of the waters, the gentle land breeze went whispering through the cordage, and the unchangeable stars looked calmly down from the azure depths of the skies, when Edgar and Julia stood on the deck of the vessel, then about to make her entry into the port of Charleston. The beauty of the evening undoubtedly had an effect on them, but they heeded it not, and the glorious night, the passing zephyrs and the silver stars were the silent witnesses of the betrothal of two hearts, never, never after on earth to be disunited.

"After all," said Edgar, "after all what is fame but a bubble, and what is the applause of the world compared with the feeling of a loving heart throbbing in sympathy and unison with my own! That—that alone was the object of my exertions and Eureka! I have found it. But Julia," he continued with a sigh, "the hollow idol must still be sought, the admiration of the world achieved, for your proud and talented father would otherwise disdain an alliance with the portionless and unknown Edgar. But a short time, dearest, and I shall be at your side again, for, urged on by the hope of your hand, what may I not accomplish?"

But let us draw a veil over these transports, which should always be concealed from the common eye.

The next day the lovers parted. Julia Bernard to remain awhile in Charleston; Edgar to seek in the gentle clime of Georgia that repose which he so much needed. He arrived at his place of destination, and after having sought out a secluded village, fitted up a cottage in which he pursued his studies with laborious zeal. The profuse liberality of his generous friend had given him the means.—His life was of course almost that of a recluse, and his peculiar habits soon attracted public curiosity. But Edgar had no time to be neighborly. The attention which he excited, however, was rather that of wonder than any other emotion. He was still pale from his recent illness, and when he entered the village church on Sundays, all eyes were turned on him; the old, curious as to what could be the cause of his recluse habits—the young, with pity and sympathy. But they never knew the influence which sustained him in his course.—Time passed on, and Edgar, anxious to recover health, sought exercise in short rambles through the surrounding country, which, as he grew stronger, became more extended.—On one occasion, while walking in a new direction, he beheld a garden wall which formed the limits of an extensive lawn, on which stood a noble mansion. His hermit-life had hitherto prevented a knowledge of its existence. Almost at the same moment he stood breathless, for a gentle voice, every tone of which seemed familiar to his heart, fell upon his ears. He could not be mistaken—it was that of Julia Bernard.

The last sound of the maiden's song had scarcely expired before Edgar, leaping the wall, stood at her side. Let us pass over the unexpected meeting, and proceed with our story. Chance, and chance alone, had again thrown the lovers together, for judge Bernard was the owner of the mansion we have described.

He was now, however, absent at the capitol of the State on business. The lovers did not hesitate to avail themselves of the absence, and becoming so constantly associated, soon resolved that they would never consent to part again. Edgar wrote immediately to Henry, asking him to join him. Judge Bernard soon after returned, but on learning the station and business of Edgar, utterly refused to sanction the proposed union; and somewhat astonished that a young man, without name or fame,—a briefless lawyer in prospective,—should have the audacity to cherish a passion so utterly opposite to his merits, at once forbade him his house. Our lover was overcome in confusion.

A few days afterward, Henry arrived, to whom our hero related every thing, and much to his surprise, learned in return that his friend and Judge Bernard were extremely well acquainted. He promised to visit him the next day. He did so, and the Judge was delighted at being able to welcome to his house the distinguished artist which Henry by this time had become. Besides, he had met him frequently in the north, and was entirely fascinated, not only with the grace and ease of his conversation, but with the refinement of his intellect. But as he looked upon the almost feminine face of the wealthy artist, the thought that he might prove a successful rival to the audacious Edgar, stole across his mind, and he at once resolved, if possible, to effect a union between Reymouth and his daughter. He at once rang the bell, and bade the servant summon Julia.

Julia's eyes were less bright, and her cheek more pallid than usual, but she entered the room with that grace and dignity of motion which a woman of mind can always assume. She at once, hearing his name—a name with which Edgar had made her familiar—discerned the object of his visit, with true womanly tack concealed the delight his presence occasioned, and proceeded to welcome him as though he were, in all things, a stranger.—But they soon became intimate, and Henry was delighted with the choice of his friend: the refined beauty of Julia's sentiments enchanted him. The Judge was a literary man, and after an interval, the conversation took that turn. The merits of a new and unknown author, who had suddenly created a great sensation in the literary world, became one of its principal subjects.

"By the way," said the Judge, "I have just received the manuscript of a new work from the 'great unknown' this morning. He begs me to read it, and give him my judgment on its faults, directing me to forward my letters, with the MS., to his publisher. He went on to say that he felt highly flattered by the compliment—that the author was a man of the loftiest intellect, and one moreover, of whom America would one day have cause to feel proud.

A week passed away. Every day saw Henry at the house of the Judge, who treated him with the most distinguished kindness, and used every opportunity to leave him alone with Julia. But the conversation of the two was on a far different subject from what the Judge anticipated. It was almost altogether of Edgar. Henry struck at first sight with the beauty and intellect of Julia, each day became more and more convinced of the fact that she was eminently qualified to make his friend happy, and at once determined to throw off the mask, and ask the Judge's consent to their union. He at once went to the library of the Judge, and laid the matter before him.

"This young gentleman," said Henry, "is my friend, I may say, my brother; his talents are unquestioned; he has in him the capabilities of winning the highest eminence. He loves your daughter, and is, I know, tenderly beloved in return. It is true that he has no property, but mine, which is, as you know, considerable, shall be divided between us.—He will, therefore, form no secondary match even for you daughter, Judge Bernard. Permit him," he continued, "to visit your house, and if at the end of a year you do not consent to—nay, advocate the marriage, I pledge you my honor that he shall withdraw all pretensions."

Judge Bernard was astonished at this harrangue; he was also disappointed. He had watched the growing intimacy between Reymouth and his daughter and hoped for a different result—nay, he even went so far as to acquaint Henry with his real sentiments, and and urged him to become a suitor for his daughter's hand. This Henry declined at once respectfully, but peremptorily declined.

After making some slight difficulties, perhaps by way of enhancing the value of his consent, the Judge finally acceded to his proposition.

A fondness for the famous men, and especially, literary lions, had all along been Judge Bernard's reigning passion.

"I am rich enough," thought he—"rich enough to give my daughter to one whose intellect can add lustre to my family, and I do not care to bestow her on an unknown adventurer, although backed by the wealth and influence of Reymouth."

The more he thought on the matter the less inclined was he to yield his cherished hopes without a struggle. At last the thought that the unknown author, whose manuscript he still retained in his possession, might prove an excellent rival to Edgar, flashing across his mind, and he at once determined to invite him to his house, hoping that his intellect might dazzle the mind of Julia, who was passionately fond of literature even in its most abstract phases. He hoped, too, that her beauty might attract his attention.—He at once wrote to the Unknown requesting a visit, and promising to make his as delightful an one as possible.

Edgar Montgomery in the meantime had resumed his visits, and content with playing the lover to Julia, made but few advances to the Judge whose coldness and taciturnity repelled him. Of course his intercourse with the latter was but slight—so slight indeed as to afford the Judge no opportunity of discovering the real extent of his intellectual resources. After a short interval the Judge received a letter from the gifted correspondent announcing an accession to his wishes, and promising to be with him at an early day.

Judge Bernard was all delight. The day at last arrived, and he was all anticipation.—It wore away, however, and the expected guest did not arrive: he was now all disappointment. Evening at last came, and, seated at his fire-side, the Judge sat cogitating upon what could be the cause of the failure of his correspondent's visit. Mr. Reymouth was announced; but although Julia hastened to welcome him, the Judge, more than half inclined to visit his disappointment upon Edgar, scarcely noticed him. After a few minutes spent in gentle dalliance with Julia, Edgar drew his chair nearer to that of the Judge, and addressed him:

"Judge," said he. "will you do me the favor to examine this letter, lately received under cover of a friend in New York?" and bowing he presented him with a package.

The Judge took it, opened it, ran hastily over the very familiar hand, and turning his chair, looked on Edgar with a countenance in which astonishment was the principal feature—

"Why God bless me, Mr. Montgomery," he exclaimed, "how came this letter in your possession?"

"It was sent me," returned Edgar, with a smile "by my publisher in New York, and although I concluded not to divulge my incognito to the world, I did not care to refuse to do so to one, who I know, must feel deeply interested in my success."

"Why, you do not mean to say," exclaimed the Judge, still more astonished, "that you are the author whom I have invited?"

"I am," said Edgar, "and am the more delighted at my success, since it has been the means of winning the good opinion of so capable a critic as Judge Bernard. But here, Judge," said he, turning to Julia, and taking her hand, "here was my inspiration—my mute—the one who first awakened my literary aspirations; the one who, I hope, you will allow to share with me whatever reputation I may win."

"Take her, take her, Montgomery," said the Judge completely overcome, "and may you be happy with her! You have my full consent to marry whenever you choose; but, Edgar," and he paused to smile, "I will punish you for this mystification by cruelly reviewing your next work!"

Need we we say any thing more—need we say that long before the year of probation expired, Edgar led his youthful bride to the altar—that Henry, who was all the while cognizant of his friend's literary abilities, was delighted at his success—that that friend has become, not only one of the most eminent of authors, but, like his father-in-law, one of the most distinguished jurists of the day.

TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.

About eighty years ago there lived in England a man whose name was Gerge Guelph, better known in history as George the Third, King of Great Britain. He was a tolerable kind of a Man in point of abilities—not, in fact, a bad meaning person. He would have made a better farmer, grocer, or tradesman, than King.

But he was born in the "divine right of kings." He was a descendent of William, the conquerer of England—William, Duke of Normandy, a bastard son—his mother being a tanner's daughter in Normandy, who surrendered her charms to the favors of William's father outside the bans of the church. William the first was a brave man. He crossed the channel with his retainers, and on the field of Hastings defeated the Saxons, killed Harold, their King, and took possession of England.

There is a little town called Kew, in Surrey, England, and George the Third, after he had been but a few years on the throne, bethought he would like to build a palace in this town of Kew. Parliament had been liberal to him in salary, and he could hardly ask an additional appropriation for the purpose of building a palace. He suggested the thing to his Prime Minister, who told him the matter might be done by a stamp tax, and a duty laid on tea of two-pence per pound in his colonies of America. These duties the ready thought would more than be enough to build a hundred palaces. The King recommended the matter to Parliament, and Parliament passed a law to that effect. The colonies refused to be thus taxed, unless they were allowed to send members to the body that passed the law, for the purpose of defending themselves.

Revolution followed—seven years of bloody war was the consequence; but the Colonies came out free. In their efforts they were aided by France. This war cost the English Government some one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling, or six hundred millions of dollars—a pretty good price for the palace of George the Third, at Kew.

When the French officers returned to their native land, they began to feel a love of Republicanism themselves, and they planted the seed in their native land. A few years after, a revolution broke out in France. They all took part in it; but through the wildness of the people, the Republic which they had formed ended in the military—yet, as far as victories went, glorious—despotism of Napoleon. To drive him from the throne finally cost England about six hundred million pounds sterling. This was paying rather dear for the palace at Kew.

Within a few brief weeks, a monarch of one of the most powerful nations of Europe has been driven from his throne like a vagabond. Hail the world is in agitation, and Republics are the general cry of the people. But for the palace at Kew, our own country might at this day have been part of the British Empire, France a monarchy still, and England out of debt, comparatively speaking. Kings, as the clown says, are "getting to be low company." Halleck wrote truly and prophetically some years ago:

"The monarch fears a printer's frown—
A brickbat's range;
Give me in preference to a crown
Five shillings change." *New York Times.*

A GOOD ONE.

We heard the following good one yesterday. Whether it was over in print before we know not. If it ever were, it will bear republication:

On a certain occasion there was a promiscuous crowd discussing the chances of success of the several aspirants for Presidential honors. One would have it that Harry of the West will this time carry off the Presidential prize, sure; another, that Old Zack will make a Buena Vista affair of it—defeat the enemy, deserters from his own ranks, and all; a third hinted at the chances of 'James K. Polk.—Everything turns up for his luck, so might the treaty of peace. A Millerite, who up to that time seemed in a state of silent abstraction, in a tone of prophetic piety, remarked;

"Trouble not yourselves about such mundane matters, gentlemen: gird not on the political armor: don your robes of ascension, and be prepared for the time which is to end all time when it cometh; for I tell you, yea, I tell the world, that before the 4th of March, 1849, there will be but one President, and he will be President of Presidents—the King of Kings!"

"Look here, stranger," said an unsophisticated Kentckian, who was present, and who, although he took no part in the discussion, paid marked attention to its progress, "you any some feller is to be President, sartain, though he ain't yet got a single nomination, nor haint been abused in the papers. Well, pr'aps you know more nor a feller like me, from old Greensburg, but I tell you what it is, I have two hundred and fifty dollars in this purse [pulling out a leathern wallet,] and I'll wager the whole with you, that *he don't get the vote of Old Kentuck, no how he can fix it.*"

THE POOR BOYS' COLLEGE

The printing office, says the New York Globe, has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy—has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society—has brought out more intellect, and turned it into practical, useful channels—awakened more mind—generated more active and elevated thoughts, than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a drone has passed through one of these colleges with no tangible proof of his fitness to graduate, other than his inanimate piece of parchment, himself, if possible, more inanimate than his leathern diploma! There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office, calculated to awhaen the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out.

BE PROMPT.

Never say, when you are told to do any thing, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You then put off duties you owe your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through mere carelessness.—"By-and-by," and "To-morrow" have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made any thing but a blessing in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it shou'd be. And it is something so in their own affairs.—They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought. A tool is lost because not promptly put away when done with, and soon *ad infantum*. Fulfil every promise. Put it not off an hour, *especially your promise to pay the printer.*

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A merchant, in a northern city, lately put an advertisement in a paper, headed "Boy Wanted." Next morning he found a band-box on his door-step, with this inscription: "How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a nice, fat, chubby-looking specimen of the article he wanted, warmly done up in flannel,

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL, 29, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

MILITIA TRAININGS.—It is very generally stated in the papers that the Legislature, at its recent session, abolished that public nuisance, MILITIA TRAININGS, but such, we believe, is not the fact. The bill passed one house, but was never reached in the other.

☞ The Democracy of Wisconsin have made their nominations for State officers under their new constitution, in the expectation of being immediately admitted into the Union. They have, for Governor, NELSON DEWEY, of Grant county, Lieut. Governor, JOHN E. HOLMES, of Jefferson county; Secretary of State, THOMAS MCHUGH, of Walworth county; Treasurer, JOSIAH C. FAIRCHILD, of Dane county; Attorney General, JAMES S. BROWN, of Milwaukie county.

MAIL LETTINGS.—The Postmaster General has succeeded this year in letting the mail routes of the middle states at *one hundred thousand dollars* less than the last year.—This is a saving of one out of seven hundred thousand dollars, or equal to above 14 per cent. Several railroad companies that have *stood out, have come in on the terms*, proposed by Mr. Cave Johnson, and the department will go on perfectly smooth in a short time.

ONE GOOD LAW.—Among the good laws—and they are few enough in all conscience—passed by the legislature of this state at its recent session, is the bill securing to married women the exclusive right and enjoyment of their own property, with an amendment, exempting the husband from liability for his wife's debts, whether contracted before or after marriage.

☞ Our Town clock is certainly one of the most quiet and peaceable representatives of old Father Time in the world. Although *constantly abused and reviled by our citizens*, it civilly holds its peace and never *strikes!*

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We agree with the Buffalo Morning Herald, that the news by the Acadia, is even of deeper interest than any previously received. The plot thickens in Europe—events of great moment, and fraught with immense consequences, follow each other in rapid succession. A war cloud now hangs over Europe, and we do not see how a general storm can be avoided. Already has the "peace been broken," and the Bear of the North hangs threateningly upon the confines of the Revolutionary nations. The sympathy of the French people is with Poland, and this may lead to the struggle of her people for liberty, which evidently must come.—England is shaken to her centre, and her government sits, as it were, on the mouth of a volcano, while the earth is heaving and rocking to and fro beneath, with the pent up fires of revolution, which cannot be smothered, and can only be quenched in blood.

We wait with anxiety, further advices.

☞ A stock community has been started in Perry county, in this state, in which the marriage ceremony is abrogated. Dancing, in which men, women and children engage promiscuously, is part of their religious exercises.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says that Gov. Seward will refuse to allow his name to be used in connection with the proposed nomination by the Whigs for the Vice Presidency, and that his determination in that regard will shortly be published under his own signature. A sensible determination.

☞ They have an Indian, dressed in full costume, lecturing in Philadelphia. His name is Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh. His name, if nothing else, ought to insure him a full house!

☞ A work has just been published, entitled the "Aristocracy of Boston," which states that it takes a hundred thousand dollars to make an *aristocrat*. Well, we'll never be an aristocrat, that's certain.

☞ In England they are agitating the question of instituting more efficient measures for the suppression of the slave traffic. Why not look at their white slaves at home?

☞ Our merchants are beginning to display any quantity of new Goods, "cheaper than ever," of course.

☞ Charles McDonough, lieutenant in the navy, son of the late commodore, cut his throat in Middletown, Conn., but not fatally.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—We notice that the editors of this excellent and popular paper are about commencing the publication of an original American novel, entitled "Bessie Lisle," a tale of Virginia, founded on facts, and written by an officer of the navy. Now is an excellent time to subscribe for the paper, which is worth half-a-dozen of the trashy Philadelphia publications.

ALL IN "MY I"s.—Who can doubt that Mr. Clay still considers himself the *great* "I am" of the Whig party—the "first person" on the list of Whig candidates for the Presidency? "I," "me," and "my," is the tune sung more than *seventy* times in his remarkable letter "To the Public," which contains only 871 words. Take as a specimen the following paragraph:

"Since MY return home, *I* have anxiously deliberated upon MY duty to MYself, to MY principles, to MY friends, and above all, to MY country. The conflict between MY unaffected desire to continue in private life, as most congenial to MY feelings and condition, and MY wish faithfully to perform all MY public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If *I* refuse the use of MY name, and those injurious consequences should ensue which have been so confidently predicted by MY friends, *I* should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of MY own heart; and if, on the contrary, *I* should assent to the use of MY name, whatever the result may be, *I* shall escape both. *I* have therefore finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of MY *name*," &c.

"I am" now *the* candidate—I have spoken it; and when *I* ope *MY* mouth let no dog bark. He, however, considers his election "all in *my* I's."

RAIL ROAD TO BUFFALO.

The recent action of the Legislature of New York in chartering a company to construct a road from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania line, opens to the people of this section of the State an opportunity which, if improved as it should be, will give them what they have so long striven for, a rail road communication with the Atlantic cities. We have been down on our knees begging Philadelphia for years to give us this privilege by means of the Sunbury and Erie route. We have represented the great and lasting advantages which would accrue to them, to the State, and to us, by such a connection, but they have rudely and contemptuously spurned our appeals. Duty, state pride, and the interest of the commonwealth, require nothing more of this kind at our hands. New York is extending her iron arms toward us, and inviting us to her embrace. Nature, itself points to her as our market and metropolis, and we would be foolish indeed if we did not accept the proffered offer and follow the path which nature has pointed out. The means to do this is now within our reach. How long they will remain so, is another question. The charter by the legislature of New York of a company to construct a road from Buffalo to our line, and the charter of the North East and Erie road, *now enables us to connect* with the New York and Erie road at Dunkirk, which will be completed in two years, and the Buffalo and Albany road, which has been completed for a number of years.—But if we would secure this contemplated connection with New York, we must have prompt and immediate action. The work must be commenced at once, or all will be lost. When we say at once, we mean NOW—THE PRESENT SEASON! We have it from GOOD AUTHORITY that an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature, by members in the interest of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the Central Road, to repeal the act chartering the North East and Erie road. That effort WILL BE SUCCESFUL, unless the work shall be previously commenced. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will stop at nothing to retain their present trade of the Ohio, which is fast leaving them, and seeking New York by the way of the lakes and rail roads. They think they can also secure a portion of the lake trade and travel, by building their Central Road, with its tunnels, curves and inclined planes, *and extending it on to Cleveland.*—What a fallacy. Already a large portion of the travel between the Ohio and Mississippi vallies and the Atlantic cities, is leaving them by means of the Cincinnati and Sandusky road, and when the New York and Erie road is finished to this place, as it will be if they do not succeed in repealing the charter of the North East and Erie road, the balance of it will follow in its track. How important, then, is it that the matter should at once be taken in hand, and placed where Legislation cannot reach it. By commencing it immediately we shall place it there, for even a *Philadelphia* legislature *dare not* abrogate *private contracts.*

Besides our own citizens, the facts set forth above are interesting to those of New York—especially those of western New York, who, with the stock-holders of the New York and Erie road, have a deep interest in the final completion of the road to this city. If the charter of the North East and Erie road is repealed at the next session, as we are confident it will be unless what we have suggested is adopted, the New York and Erie road will be compelled to end at Dunkirk. With such a terminus it can never secure the trade for which it was constructed. We have thrown these facts and suggestions hastily together in the hope that they will have the effect of awakening public attention to the subject, and thus be the means of averting the danger, we are certain, hangs over this enterprise.

☞ The Editor of the Gazette has been very much troubled, of late, at certain Latin quotations we have made use of to illustrate certain points of controversy between us.—One would imagine that the fellow's rest had been disturbed, and the sweet dreams of his bachelorhood, disturbed by the *ghosts of all* the Latin authors in bookdom, by the way he squirms and wriggles. We certainly did not think he he would take it so hard—but as he is a believer in homœopathy, the first principle of which is that "like cures like," and calls for more, we cannot have the heart to refuse him. So here goes:—"*Homine imperito nunquam quidquid injustius, Qui, nisi quod ipse facit, nil rectum putet.*" Which in plain English means, "Nothing can be more unjust than the ignorant man, who thinks that nothing can be done rightly or perfectly, but that which is executed by himself." If he can't understand this we advise him to get some one to translate it into good *low Dutch.*

☞ One of the toasts at the Clay birthday festival pronounced Mr. C. as "second to no living being in genius, wisdom, and public virtue." *Tune, "Rosin the bow."*

☞ A writer in the New Hampshire Patriot proposes Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE—a gallant soldier and able civilian—for the Presidency.

☞ The Gazette thinks that Cassius M. Clay is a very naughty man! How long is it since the same paper thought he was a proper nice man, and second only to the "greatest of living Statesmen?"

SUNK.—The schooner United States, bound down, and loaded with staves, sprung a leak, on Sunday night last, about *fifteen miles* above this place, and sunk in five fathoms water. The captain and hands saved themselves in the small boat.

QUESTIONABLE TASTE.—A *lady* in a blue satin dress, yellow silk bonnet, pink silk hose, false front and four rings on every finger.

P. S. Stolen from the Rochester Daily Advertiser.—*Buff. Herald.*

Which? The lady or the paragraph?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, says that "a letter is soon to be published from General Taylor, which will *satisfy every body!*" It will be such a letter then, as was never before published since the invention of the art of printing.

QUEER ISN'T IT?—In 1830, no sooner had the Dey of Algiers arrived in France, as a prisoner of Charles the tenth than the king was dethroned and exiled; and in 1848, no sooner had the Emir Abd-elKader reached the shores of France, as the prisoner of Louis Phillippe, than the King of the barricades was dethroned and exiled.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES THOMPSON AT THE FRENCH CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

We find in the Washington Union the following report of the remarks of Hon. James Thompson, of this city, at the French celebration in Washington, on the 13th inst.—No apology is necessary for transferring it to our columns. The great events which are shaking Europe to its centre—transforming monarchies into Republics "in the twinkling of an eye," as it were, without bloodshed, comparatively—and demonstrating the truth first promulgated by the immortal Jefferson, of man's capability of self-government, renders everything upon this subject peculiarly interesting to the American citizen.

CITIZENS:—Many assemblages of men have occurred in the various capitals of the Old World within the last few months; but how different from the circumstances under which you have assembled, in the heart of the capital of this republic. Alternate hope and fear, we may suppose, stamped the anxious face, while beating hearts awaited the fearful responsibility of passing events—you assemble in security; your purpose is joyous and congratulatory.

We are, my friends, in a period of mighty events. When we look around us, we are amazed at what we behold—amazed, not alone that such events are filling up the picture, but that they had not long ago transpired—amazed that the acquiescence that has hitherto formed the strongest bond of human thraldon should not sooner have been overthrown, and the bond broken. But a new era has arrived. We now look abroad, and the head lands of power that used to attract us are scarcely to be seen. A great moral and political deluge is sweeping over the world, and the ark of freedom will soon be resting on the firm-based mountain of human rights. A contest is going on between the few and the many—between man and his usurping master. The success of the one, will destroy the power and hopes of the other.—There can be no compromise between such antagonists—no equilibrium—both cannot exist. If the despot maintains his position, the people will be oppressed; if the people are successful, his power is gone. The people cannot fail, if they are faithful. They have only to withdraw their consents, and resume *their rights*, to leave *their monarchs* and rulers forever powerless.

But a few weeks ago, and France seemed locked in an eternal embrace of more than feudal despotism. The coils of power lay thick and strong around her limbs. Everything that opportunity and money could effect to render a throne secure, had been done. Thousands of bayonets were ready in a moment to gleam in the sunlight at the nod of a King—a thousand cannon to re-echo his commands at a moment. The closest alliances had been formed with other crowns, for the security of his own. Ties of blood had sanctioned and strengthened the bonds. Within, all had been done that wealth and power could do; and abroad, the amplest succor that *diplomacy could secure—genius, wealth, alliance*, arms and men had yielded their utmost to perpetuate power. The work seemed to be done—to be finished—to be completed.—The people saw it all, and seemed to heed it not. All was quiet and calm. Strange phenomenon! So still was the political atmosphere, that not even the gentlest breeze was stirring. The moment had arrived, of all others the most auspicious, seemingly, to perpetuate the power made up of the usurped rights of the people. *The monarch felt this*—reflected—and looked around upon the horizon:

"No cloud the eye could see."

The moment for action had arrived. He does act—and with a view to establish the dynasty in his own family, by his own power, he abdicates the throne in favor of his grandson, the heir expectant of the crown! What a moment! Portentous moment! While he put off the robes of majesty, a mightier power than he put them on. Scarce had the first whisper passed the portals of the Tuilleries that a new King was to be recognized as the sovereign of France—that the people must bow to a new master, new lords, and new laws—than men began to look up, breathed more deeply—hearts beat faster and faster—boldly and more boldly. A distant murmuring indicated that a storm was coming; it became louder and louder; it dashed onward and forward until at length it broke forth in one long, loud, and paralyzing peal—"*Down with the King—Vivi la Republique.*" The change seemed magical. In a moment all was over, and the multitude might well in ecstacy have exclaimed—

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea;
Jehovah has triumphed, the people are free!

The people were true to themselves, and the monarchy was overthrown. "What power in a sentiment!" has been truly and beautifully said. The "will" and a "sentiment" have been the weapons of success. Without arms, without defences, without allies, but strong in faith, the people came forth with not even the sling and stone to meet the armed and waiting Goliah: but, like the feeble shepherd's, their cause was just. God was on *their side; they could not fail.* A paralysis, both moral and physical seemed to have crept over the eminent preparations for the struggle. It had coiled around their vitality. They could not, would not move; and all that remained of power was a tottering old man, fleeing to save the remnant of an almost exhausted existence!

What a wonderful result! how glorious!—But this, too, has been enhanced by the manner of the achievement—bloodless and forbearing. No sacrifice on the reeking altar of malice and strife mars the harmony of the achievement. And as the great element of liberty is the freedom of thought and of speech, it was just, it was doubly glorious that the first of the acts of the republic should be the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences.

The question is often asked, will France establish and maintain a republic? will she add another star to the cluster that already shines so bright in the firmament? There are those who doubt it—who doubt everything; and there may be those who do not wish it, and thus doubt it;—but, for my part, I have no fears of it. This is not the age for a revolution to go backward—it must go forward. It will go forward. Hours of trial will doubtless come upon her. Enemies without, and foes within, may embarrass—differences among friends may exist—many experiments will be tried and will fail—clouds will lower, and storms seem to gather. All will be overcome—clouds will disappear and clear away, and the horizon will only look the brighter for having been overcast. Can any man believe that the people will again yield up their rights—hold up their willing hands *to receive new forged fetters?* It is impossible. Will they again decide that one man has more wisdom, justice, and virtue, than *all others?* This is *impossible*—the day has gone by, in the language of the man in the blouse *"it is too late"* for that.

France is admirably situated for the establishment of a confederacy like ours. She has eighty-six departments with domestic legislatures. Give them the power and sovereignty of our States, and they have at once a government like our own, in which the checks and balances will ever prevent encroachments on the people or centralism by *the government. In my judgment, no free* government can exist without the great evil of centralism, except on the federative system, or else where the State is small.

Napoleon, on the eve of his last exile, is said to have remarked to Las Casas, that Europe was destined at some not distant day to become a succession of republics. He said he was a republican himself, but the enemies of France had made him an emperor. The signs of the times give us the happy assurance that no imperial power will likely again be forced into existence by enemies. Hostile *Europe will be changed (if we may judge of* the indications) to Fraternizing Europe.—Every aspiration in France for half a century has been for republican freedom. Will that fond hope now be given up. No, sir, no; it will not—cannot. But the prediction was remarkable;—its fulfilment is now almost certain. France, Italy and Germany are striding forth rapidly towards democratic and republican principles. The world has seen demonstrated the problem of self-government. The simple truth; that to call a man a king does not invest him with greater capacity, virtue, or patriotism than other men, is beginning to be felt in its full force—the "divine right" is now more than ever an absurdity. The accidency of birth confers no peculiar fitness to govern, and quite as little title to the exercise of the power. Man everywhere feels this; and the "consent of the governed" will hereafter be the only source of power. Are men at this age of the world to endure the dominion of involuntary masters? It is only necessary to will, to be free—free from such servitude, from such masters. In the darkest ages of the world, great reforms have been effected—farther in advance of the age than universal free governments would be now, that science, education, and intelligence beam forth in brightness above the "noon sun." It seems to me, that to doubt the emancipation of the civilized world, is to doubt the economy of God in the bestowment of the blessings of intelligence upon the age.

A great additional element of hope in these things rests on the improved condition of the agents of national intercourse. State lines are now nothing. The conventions that once *embarrassed their passage*, and rendered it difficult and dangerous for the resident of one country to pass into another, have vanished before the restless spirit of enterprise. The iron horse, with his curbless rein—the leviathan of the deep, with his flaming nostrils—the lightning, with its burning flashes, have demolished these magic circles—these State lines; and without some element shall appear, of which no philosophy can dream, the family of man will soon only be distinguished in name—not divided in feelings or intercourse.

In conclusion, our congratulations are due to *France because she has thrown off the yoke* of bondage, and put on the simple and faithful garb of republicanism—because she has made *the change with humanity and forbearance*; thus giving a great practical lesson, derived from her newly adopted principles—because she has gloriously led the van in the contest for freedom and equal rights in the Old World—and because we have the most unshaken confidence that she will maintain these principles, so gloriously put forth by her revolution. From us, congratulations are peculiarly proper. With our country she has ever sympathised—our example she has *ever desired to follow*; and now, at last, worshippers at the same political shrine, a sisterhood, imbued with the same divine sympathies, stands side by side in the cause of humanity—France and America—the lands of Washington and Lafayette.

To you, gentlemen of this Association, the hour is full of joy. Democratic principles, that you delight in as the ark of political freedom, are everywhere advancing for the emancipation of the world; and a world in arms cannot prevent their universal success.

☞ Mr. Webster, in his last speech, says *the territory we shall acquire is worth nothing.* Waddy Thompson, a Whig, and one who goes against the war, and against all acquisitions of territory, makes California a portion of the territory to be acquired, the most valuable in the world:

"To say nothing of other harbors in California, that of San Francisco is capacious enough for the navies of the world, and its shores are covered with enough timber (a species of the live oak) to build those navies. If man were to ask of God a climate, he would ask just such an one as that of California, if he had ever been there. There is no portion of our western country which produces all kinds of grain as well. I have been told by more than one person, on whom I entirely relied, that they had known whole fields to produce—a quantity so incredible that I will not state it. The whole face of the country is covered with the finest oats, growing wild, sugar, rice, and cotton, and there is their own genial climate. Besides all these, the richest mines of gold and silver have been discovered there; and the pearl fisheries have always been sources of the largest profits; and more than these, there are the markets of India and China, with nothing intervening but the calm and stormless Pacific ocean."

DISASTERS ON THE UPPER LAKES.—The gale of Tuesday last was quite disastrous upon the Upper Lakes. We learn from the Chicago Daily Advertiser of the 19th, that the schooner J. Y. Scammon went ashore near the mouth of the Calumet, and is a wreck. Two persons drowned.

The schooner M. Dousman, also ashore, near Chicago harbor.

The Propeller Princeton, Capt. Pratt, met the gale in its fury off Southport and put about making the harbor in gallant style, with the loss of her smoke pipe.

The Wm. Woodbridge, which sailed three or four days since for Oswego, came into port this morning at 9 o'clock with loss of deck load and jib. She met the gale fifty miles this side of the Manitou Islands.

The Schooner Helena is ashore 16 miles North of this, with a cargo of Lumber.

The Propeller Manhattan left Milwaukie on Monday after landing her passengers—met the gale and put about, and was unable to make the harbor at Milwaukee, and went ashore at Racine.

Mr. Elkins of Southport informs us, a Propeller, supposed to be the Cleveland, was seen about 3 o'clock, *drifting* past Southport without steam, under a jib. At little port he was informed, she was seen about sunset rolling heavily in the "trough" of the sea. The Cleveland had landed her passengers at Milwaukee. She got into port in a damaged condition.

The Barque Utica was out during the whole of the storm. She came in yesterday morning. Her cabin was stove in and she was in a leaking condition. The Mate, Mr. Wheeler, was swept overboard during the night and drowned.

The mystery hanging over the fate of the child of Mr. McElroy, of Napanoch, N. Y., whose disappearance and supposed abduction awakened so much sympathy, is at last dispelled. On Tuesday, the 11th, its body was found in the Rondout Creek, a little below Port Benjamin, *three miles* from Napanoch. The body, owing to the coldness and purity of the stream, was very little decomposed.—It was buried on the 12th.

INTENDED ARREST OF DON N. P. TRIST.—The Mexican correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, relates the following:

Mr. Freamer, who arrived here on the 16th inst., with despatches from Washington, brought among other communications an order to General Butler, to send Mr. Trist out of the country as soon as he had given his evidence before the Court of Inquiry; and, I am led to believe, as a prisoner. Gen. Butler immediately communicated to Mr. Trist the orders of his Government, and apprised him of his intention to execute them.

Mr. Trist then addressed a long letter to Gen. Butler, denying his right to arrest, or forcibly move from the country, an American citizen. The reply of the General was, briefly, that he had received orders from his Government, imperative in their nature, and that he would execute them to the letter; and, furthermore, that it was neither his duty nor inclination to reply to the argument of Mr. Trist in relation to his rights as a citizen,

For the Erie Observer.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed, some weeks since, the beginning of a discussion in the Chronicle, on the Mexican war, between G. H. M. and EMILIUS. The discussion, to all appearance, has died in embryo; as one of the parties has expressed his hatred to politics and quit the field. In the spirit of candor let me suggest that his reasons are too trivial to abandon the investigation of so important a subject. For in the words of his opponent, "the war is a question of importance, and every one who has an opinion, and the power to express it, ought to make known his views on the subject." In consequence of this advice I have undertaken to add a few remarks by way of, either protracting or winding up the contest.

I respect the tone of G. H. M.'s communications, though I disagree with his conclusions. He bases his conclusions upon premises which have themselves no foundation.—He thinks the Mexican war is a war of conquest, and that every act of the administration goes to prove it. But this supposition I am prepared to refute by a few very simple considerations. Has the Administration ever avowed its object to be that of conquest? If the war was begun, or has been prosecuted with a view to the conquest of Mexico, why has *fair and honorable terms of peace been so* repeatedly offered during its progress? Now, gentlemen, I think it very inconsistent for any man to conceive the opinion, and utter it in print, that this is the President's war, and that its avowed and ultimate object is to usurp the whole of Mexico, and blot her from the list of nations. It is true our armies have swept every thing before them, from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico. But the Mexicans would have it so. When a nation invites us to hostilities it is our part to "conquer a peace" when conciliatory means fail to obtain it. This is not only the law of nations but the law of common sense. A nation that invites war and then refuses to put a stop to it, must be made to feel its consequences.—But I consider it to be a flat contradiction of truth to assert that *it is a President's war.*—The President has no constitutional power to declare, and carry on war. Dare he usurp that power? Such an attempt would impeach him in a moment. Nothing could shield him from the indignation and execration of his countrymen. The war was declared by the almost unanimous voice of Congress. They voted supplies of men, money and provisions for its vigorous prosecution. Encouraged by this our little army breasted manfully the "tug of war," and have covered themselves with glory and honor. But what cry does the next gale that sweeps from the halls of Congress bring to our ears? Why, the cry of certain members who have discovered their patriotism and are now doing penance in sackcloth and ashes. A change comes over the spirit of their dreams. Their patriotism ebbs and flows with the tide—being chiefly at an ebb. Having discovered that the war is in danger of drawing down the "vengeance of Heaven," they wish to divest themselves of its terrible responsibilities, and the crime of imbruing their hands in the blood of their fellow men, by throwing it on the President.—Most surely this is capping the climax of absurdity.

Another complaint of G. H. M.'s is, that ambition has taken its seat in the councils of the nation; and that the great object of the Administration is to increase the slave power in the States. It is hard to discover here whether he argues causes from effects or effects from causes; whether ambition was the primordial mover in this matter, or whether it is the result of the war. The only way I have of getting at the meaning is, that it is merely his opinion for it. Will any man attempt to say that our grasping ambition was the cause of the war? Can any man believe that it has been prosecuted with ambitious motives? The continuation of the war, as every body knows, is attributable to the obstinacy of the Mexicans. If our efforts to conquer a peace have involved us in vast expenses, the burden, according to the law of nations, must fall upon the vanquished. The inability or refusal of Mexico to make indemnity for the expenses of the war, must be met by seizing a requisite portion of her territories. But this method of getting our pay, G. H. M. calls ambition. If it really is ambition, it is hardly necessary to say that it is a sort of ambition which is very prevalent in the world, from governments and potentates, down to the honest and retired citizen.

Though a southerner, and liable, as is every man, to fall in with the prejudices of my countrymen, I am free to acknowledge that I have no sympathy with the extension of slavery. I believe it to be a blot which can be washed away only by prudence and time. I have no respect, either for the persons or opinions of headlong innovators who would take to arms, in their blind fanaticism, march against their southern brethren, and set their slaves free at the point of the bayonet. The zeal of abolition crusaders have no doubt restored even the compromising spirit which had gained ground at the South. Though we took possession of Mexico, I have little anticipation that slavery will be entailed upon her institutions. The mass of the Mexicans are themselves but mere serfs. Were our institutions extended over them it would raise them from this thraldom, and encourage the spirit of industry by placing them on an honorable basis. The fact of their being acclimated and accustomed to the soil, supersedes the necessity of the introduction of slavery.

In conclusion, as neither of the gentlemen have stated their positions in regard to the war, I shall proceed to state mine, as it will be necessary to take some ground in order to maintain the discussion; these are,

First: That the annexation of Texas was no violation of the law of nations, or any existing treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico.

2nd. That the Rio Grande is the boundary of the Texan Republic; and that the assumption of that boundary by the United States forms no just and exclusive cause of war on the part of Mexico.

3rd. That this war is just, according to those principles of justice recognized by the law of nations; and although a war offensive, it is a war prosecuted in redress of grievance and insult.

4th. That in case of the refusal of Mexico to comply with the demands of the United States, on the negotiation of a peace, an adequate reservation of conquered territory as an indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war is justified by the laws and usages of nations.

Here I have taken my stand. Perhaps G. H. M. will agree with me; if not, he will doubtless give his objections. Believing the grounds I have taken to be tenable, I invite discussion without giving a formal challenge. Had I not thought H. H. M. worthy of consideration I had not written this. But unless he makes his appearance, I shall be constrained to believe that he is unwilling to enter the lists. Now, sir, let us set down and talk this matter over in a decent and appropriate manner. You yourself have pronounced the war to be a question of importance; and if the harvest yields an hundred fold to neither of us, we may, at least, succeed in separating the wheat from the chaff, and learn where to direct our belief in the future.

ONSLOW.

☞ The New York True Sun tells the following story:

During the recent *emeute* at Paris, a young American of this city happened to find himself among *the blouses*, with a musket in his *hands, during one of the most terrific of the* fights. He says that the next thing he remembers, is being cut over the head by a sabre of one of the municipal guards. Being a man of fashion, he was wearing at the time, a newly invented hat, well streached with springs, and containing sundry papers in the true American style. One was a heavy article from the Herald, and another a *jeu d'esprit* from *Porter's Spirit of the Times.* These saved his life, but not his skin. He fell and became insensible. On recovering his senses, he found he had been picked up as killed, and had been toted about Paris in a cart, as one of the *illustrious dead.* He managed, however, to assure his escort that he was alive. He was welcomed back to existence and taken carefully home to his lodgings.

The next morning, however, he was off *toute suite* to London; and there, fearing another revolution, and another cut over the head, posted to Southampton, and came off in the Washington to New York.

FROM MEXICO.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writes from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. as follows:

"The Propeller Massachusetts arrived yesterday morning from your city, bringing dates of the 27th ult., and Nathan Clifford, (Attorney General,) Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States government to Mexico.—Mr. C. leaves this evening, accompanied by Major Stewart, Paymaster, and escorted to the city of Mexico by a company of the Louisiana Mounted volunteers under Capt. Fairchild. Information was received here on Saturday the 1st inst., that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived that day, with his lady and daughter, at his hacienda at Antigua, 26 miles from here, escorted by Capt. Tilghman, (of the Light Artillery, District of Columbia and Maryland Regiment,) with 50 men, and Santa Anna's Lancers, numbering 100. At ten o'clock yesterday, your humble servant, with three others, proceeded to pay our respects, &c. After riding at a fast pace for two hours, we arrived at the river Antigua, at which place we entered a narrow path and continued our pace through the chapparral until we arrived at a small village, and were informed the one opposite was Antigua. We then swam our horses over the river and rode to the only brick house in the the place, and found, on our entrance, the Senora Santa Anna smoking a cigarito. We were introduced by Capt. Tilghman. Senora Santa Anna was very plainly and simply dressed in figured muslin, with very short sleeves. She wore no ornaments of any kind, except a very small watch and and a costly chain. She is very handsome, of a light complexion, and evidently no more than 20 years of age. The General, being at the time in bed, could not be disturbed. So we had to remain until four o'clock, the hour appointed for his appearance.

As we had to wait an hour, we enjoyed the interim by walking through the village. Not a house but was filled with Guerrilleros, and all armed with swords, shaped like a carving knife. On our return the General was up and dressed; he received us with much courtesy, and said he received more kindness and attention from the Americans in adversity, than from his own countrymen. He was dressed in a brown linen frock coat, white pants, vest, and neck-cloth, and a pair of polished boots—the one on the cork-leg was a tight fit.—Capt. Tilghman read the article in the Delta, (which I carried along) of the revolution in Paris which was immediately translated by a Lieutenant present.—The General merely shook his head and made no comments. He is very anxious to leave the country, and inquired if we had observed a brig at the mouth of the river which is to take him to Jamaica. Being answered in the negative, he presented us his gold snuff-box. We helped ourselves, shook hands with him and his lady, at the same time presented her a bouquet, wishing them a pleasant passage, &c., we mounted to return home.

Gen. Scott is expected to arrive here to-morrow. I am informed he is to leave on the Massachusetts for your city. Col. Wilson, Capt. Winder, and some few others, left this morning to pay Gen. Santa Anna a visit. Ex-Lieutenant John Smith of Capt. White's company Louisiana Infantry, who deserted a few days ago, with seven men, were brought to this place yesterday, and are now confined in the Castle. They will be tried in a few days. There was a bull fight here yesterday, the bull being tame. I am informed it was not worth looking at. The Mexicans are getting quite saucy, and things continue so much longer, the devil won't stand their insolence. The mail by the propeller Washington, was turned over to the Mexican Postmaster. Afterwards he refused to pay the U. S. postage on the letters.

Mustang, the Delta's correspondent, writing from the city of Mexico, on the 28th ult., says:

The present government is certainly acting with more energy and determination than has ever been known in the country since the conquest by the Spaniards. Every revolutionary spirit that has thus far, either by its own designs, or the promptings of others, stood up exciting rebellion against the powers that be, has been taken by the collar and placed in safe keeping.

All the official newspapers coming from the interior for the past week, manifest a decided determination to support the present government, and all agree that the only salvation of Mexico depends upon immediate peace.

Some of them are lashing the revolutionists in good round terms, and contending that their only object in producing new dissensions is either for personal aggrandizement, or for the object of selling the country to a foreign power.

MR. CLAY.—The Delaware Gazette, speaking of the *proclamation* or *pronunciamento* of Mr. Clay to the people, truly observes:

"So much vain glory combined with such an affectation of modesty, can hardly be found in any paper, of a similar description, extant. He intimates that his friends think that *he alone can save the country*, and although he is not willing to vouch for the correctness of that opinion, he evidently does not entirely disbelieve it.

☞ The Democrat says that during one of the battles in Mexico, a soldier, after being struck by a bullet, was heard to exclaim: *"that last shot knocked all the Whiggery out of me."* The fair presumption is, that the shot carried away a good portion of the fellow's brains.—*Louisville Journal.*

That presumtion is unwarrantable. If the fellow had had any brains, he would not have had any Whiggery in him; he was undoubtedly hit in the *rear.*—*Salem Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH

Dispatches for the Observer by the Erie & Michigan Line, office in Williams' Block

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

ACADIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE

BUFFALO, April 24.—7 P. M.

The Acadia arrived last night, bringing days later news.

The commotion of the continent increases.

The King of Sardinia with 30,000 men has made war on Austria invading Lombardy.

The Austrians were driven before him to Parma and Buscia.

It is supposed all Austria will be overcome.

Savoy has declared a Republic. Switzerland remains strictly neutral. Prussia likely to quarrel with Denmark for Holstein.

Russia was making vigorous preparations to retain Poland. She had ordered every man between 14 and 35 to be removed from Russian Poland to the interior of Russia.

In Belgium all attempts at revolution have failed. Violent disturbances have taken place in Madrid. Two hundred and fifty people and soldiers fought all night, and many were killed. Queen Christina, it is said, ran away and the city was declared in a state of siege, but was subsequently tranquil.

Portugal is tranquil.

Greece is also tranquil—Ministry resigned.

In France the government ordered the troops to the eastern frontiers.

In Sicily a parliament is formed. The separation from Naples complete.

The Irish address was presented to Frost in Paris on the 3d. Lamartine replied expressing sympathy for Ireland, but adhered to strict neutrality, condemning Mr. Pitt for interfering in 1798.

Abd-el-Kader is removed to Paris, and allowed some liberty. Proclamations are out exhorting quiet and subordination. Lamartine has discharged all English workmen from the French steamers. Ten thousand men are to be sent to reinforce her Algiers army. Paris workmen are crowding to Hotel d'Ville with contributions in aid of Government.

Belgian Prussian and Austrian ministers complain of the demonstrations for liberty by their Countrymen in Paris. Lamartine says he could not control the opinion of any one. France would be neutral. He expected the possibilty of interference with Poland.

The provisional government have taken possession of the Railroads and will redeem shares. The bank of France has been allowed further latitude in discount. Banks in Lyons, Rouen, Bordeaux, Nantz, Lisle Havre, Marseilles, Toulouse, and Orleans had suspended specie payments.

Relief banks have been established in large towns, and expense of protesting and registering deeds and some other emoluments reduced 35 per cent.

Election lists closed April 20th. The National Guard elect officers for themselves. Grenadiers and Voltigeurs suppressed. All foreigners of 5 years residence are entitled of being naturalized. The 15 days further delay in paying exchange bills have been granted. Wine and spirit transit and octroi duties have been abolished, and a consumption tax levied. Arrago has been appointed Minister of War: Achillo, the great banker, succeeds Garnier Pages as Finance Minister.

Ireland is in great excitement. Three students of Trinity College, Dublin, are arrested in defence of the government. More troops have arrived from England. The repeaters still defy the law. Dublin will soon be under arms. Martial law will be the order of the day, and all arms in the hands of the people will soon be ordered to be given up.

Many presses and men are out for a Republic in England, and the great Chartist meeting of the 10th inst. was forbidden by government. The route of the procession was marked, and a great wagon was constructed to carry a monster petition. Government forbid the meeting or procession of Chartists. All the Chartists, however, were firmly determined to hold the meeting, and declared they would forfeit their lives if necessary in the attempt. Fergus O'Connor recommends all Chartists to withdraw their money from the Savings Bank which will embarrass government, the gross amount being £25,000,000. Troops have been brought into London, so that the force now is more than 40,000. Many strong anti-Chartist papers protest against the conduct of the government.

In India some warlike demonstrations are making against China.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 8, 184[illegible]

Cotton is rather firm with a decline of ⅛ pence per pound.

Flour and grain are depressed, Western Canal Flour is 25 and 26s per bbl. Richmond and Alexandria 25 and 26s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore do., New Orleans do. Ohio do. United States white and red wheat 7 and 7s 10d per 70 lbs., red 6s 5d. Indian corn 23 and 26s per quarter. Meal 10 and 11s per bbl; Oats 2s and 2s 3d per 45 lbs. Oat meal 21 and 22s 6d per 2[illegible]. Barley 3 and 3s 8d per 60 lbs, Rye do. [illegible] 30 and 35s per 508 lbs.

BUFFALO, April [illegible]

The time set for the opening of the Erie Canal is the 1st day of May. I have just had the pleasure of seeing an Electric Frigate of 44 guns exhibiting in this city. It is a perfect piece of marine architecture, full rigged with guns, men, life-boats, &c., on board and is propelled by Electro Magnetism—the first of the kind ever done. The model was made by Mr. E. Hurst of Canada, and the machine power and apparatus by Dr. Albert N. Henderson of our city. By this the ship is moved, guns fired, bells rung, &c., &c. The boat is certainly one of the most perfect, ingenious specimens of mechanism I ever saw, and the construction of the Electrical apparatus does great credit to the already celebrated skill of our townsman, Dr. Henderson.

NEW YORK, April 22.

An arrival at St. Louis confirms the account of the battle fought at Boralla, 60 miles from Chihuahua. The Americans were victorious, and the Governor of Chihuahua [illegible]

14 pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners were taken by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is said to be heavy. There was a very enthusiastic French Sympathy meeting at Philadelphia yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

SENATE.—Major Borland, successor of Mr. Sevier of Arkansas, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Clark submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Library to enquire whether the Library of Washington was for sale, if so, on what terms it could be purchased, and report as to the expediency of purchasing it.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hale from the citizens of New York, praying for an investigation of the conduct of Col. Childs, in requiring soldiers of the American army to kneel down before the Catholic host: Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Pearce presented a resolution signed by citizens of Philadelphia for the establishment of a Post Route and Road between Philadelphia and New York. The bill for the relief of John Lorrimer Graham, was read a third time and passed. The Senate adjourned to attend the French Celebration.

No business of importance transpired in the House.

NEW YORK, April 25—7 P. M.

St. Louis dates from Santa Fe of the 18th ult., say that Col. Balls had resigned the command to Col. Lane at El Passo. Capt. Hadley had ordered Carrigal to destroy a den of horse thieves who had stolen 50 horses from Gov. Armigo, The rumors that Urrea had advanced are unfounded. The health of the troops is said to be good. The Rio Grandense of Feb. 8th, contains a long account of a detected conspiracy among the slaves throughout the Brazilian province of the Rio Grande, to rise upon their masters and put them to death. The agency of the plot is ascribed to Oribe and Rosas.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

A message was received from the President communicating the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Marcy. Ordered printed. Hill's resolution to furnish each member of the House with a copy of Huston's official report of the proceedings of the Senate was debated and adopted. Mr. Hale asked for a vote on his motion to grant leave to introduce a bill to make compensation for property destroyed by riots in the district.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the Californian claim bill, and his motion prevailed, so that Mr. Hale's bill again received the go by.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The new Steam ship Columbus, from Charleston to Philadelphia broke her machinery, and put into New York for repairs today.

NEW YORK, April 27.

FIRES OF NEWS.—The drug store of Norton & Babcock, Maiden Lane, took fire this morning and their large stock entirely destroyed. Insured for 17,000. Two young men, Leonard Norton, and Wallace W. Banslow, were badly, but it is hoped not fatally burned. Last night about 1 o'clock, officer Kimball of Boston saw two men come out of a hardware store in Liberty st., and supposing them to be burglars, started in pursuit to arrest them. The burglars ran into the corner of Centre street, where one of them was seized by watchman Esles, whereupon the burglars drew a pistol and shot him, a slug passed through his body and lodged in his breast. No hope of his recovery is entertained. No arrest is made as yet.

The timbers of the bridge over the Muscovey river on the line of the Northern Rail-Road, West Lebanon, N. H., gave way yesterday while two cars loaded with iron, and containing about 4 tons, were going over.—One man was injured very much, and is not expected to recover.

MARKET.—The flour market is scarcely as firm to-day. There was a larger business than I reported, the sales exceeding 4,000 bbls good western New York at $6,12½a6,25, lots in bad order $6a6,06. Michigan $6,25 pure Genesee $6,37½. Brooklyn $6,25. The inquiry for Rye flour is rather better and some 500 bbls. have been picked up at $3,60a3,52. GRAIN.—Genesee wheat sells at $1 37½—prime lots higher. Corn is without change. Rye sold at 74. Oats 44'a 46, dull.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27, 1848.

In Senate, on motion of Mr. Benten, voted to purchase 100 copies of Pickeys edition of the Constitution and present them to Mr. Vattimer.

In the House, the Committe on printing made a report respecting Scott's Correspondence with Marcy. Clingman addressed the House and charged Marcy with using Henly as an instrument to palm upon the House and country a deliberate falsehood in denying the suppression of Scott's letter now produced.

BUFFALO, April 18—8½ A. M.

MARKET.—There was a fare business doing in flour yesterday, and I quote sales of 657 Bbls. mixed Michigan in store at $4,87½—3,500 good Michigan at the same, and 100 bbls. Mansfield, Ohio, at $5 00, and 500 Michigan at $4,87½.

WHEAT.—I heard of a sale of 5,500 bush., Ohio, in store at $1 11. There was a sale of 2500 bush. Corn in store at 36 cts.

The New Orleans Delta claims that General Scott and Mr. Trist were in error imputing the interlineations of the Leonidas letter to General Pillow, as they were made by the editor of the Delta 9in the exercise, of correcting and improving the language of anonymous communications."

☞ TO THE LADIES'—The most pleasant and effectual ANTI BILLIOUS and *spring medicine* is *Dr. G. Benj. Smith's* Sugar Coated Indian Pills. This catchless remedy is recommended by the Matron of the Naval Hospital N. Y., and thousands of families. No Pills have given so general satisfaction.

Be sure and get the *genuine* with my name written with pen on the *bottom* of the box, G. BENJ. SMITH:—Carter & Brother, Burton & Perkins Agents, and sold in every town in the country,

☞ DR. SWAYNE IN THE SOUTH.—*The following* letter just came to hand, and will be read with interest. The patient suffered intolerably, and could find RELIEF until he used DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. It is certainly *The Most Wonderful Cure on record*—Read it.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24th 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having been almost miraculously cured by your valuable me licine, I think it not more than common gratitude in me to make one addition to the long list of certificates which you have receive l of remarkable cures by your medicine. During the two years preceding last August, I was much distressed by a VERY BAD COLD and RACKING COUGH, and during the latter part of the time, it continued to grow worse, and indeed in July MY FRIENDS GAVE ME OVER, having tried all kinds of medicines said to be good for such diseases, without the least good effect. I was reduced ALMOST TO A PERFECT CORPSE, and had scarcely any flesh upon my body, and for a long time never thought to rise from my bed again. A friend one day asked me if I had tried Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and advised me to do so at once as he heard that it had worked a great many wonderful Cures. I took his advice, and after using up *several bottles of it, I grew so much better* that I was enabled to leave my bed and afterwards to walk about the house, and go out into the street. I was encouraged by this, and continued the use of your medicine, and now by means of its wonderful curative powers, I am perfectly Well, and enjoy the use of all my faculties, just as much as if I had never been afflicted in the way I have described to you. I have written this not thinking it will at all interest you, but humbly hoping that it will have its mite of influence in causing your valuable medicine to be spread among mankind, and in assisting to raise you to that station which you richly deserve, for your persevering efforts for the public good.

Respectfully your friend and admirer,
JAMES R. MAISLAND.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.—Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article. Stealing nearly the whole of the name of *my* preparation. To fully guard against such *base and palpable imposition*, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain Wild Cherry, except that bearing the signature of Dr. Swayne on each bottle.

Beware of the worthless "*Balsams*," "*Bitters*," "*Syrups*," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.

The (original and only) genuine article is prepared by DR. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

Burton & Perkins, No. 5, and Carter & Brother No. 6, Reed House, Agents. 2m16

☞ Since the virtues of the Gargling Oil have become so extensively and favorably know to the farmers of the United States and Canada, as a curative oil in diseases of animals, and as a consequence its demand becoming great—there has not been wanting those whose cupidity far suggested to them that if they could CONCOCT something as nearly resembling in appearance as they could GUESS with any thing for a name, they might urge it upon unsuspecting customers as a substitute for the true Gargling Oil. The proprietor would therefore CAUTION those who purchase, to be sure the name of G. W. Merchant is blown on the side of bottle. All other are an ATTEMPT at imitation, and are therefore an imposition.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

☞ MAYVILLE, June 30, 1846.

Dr. G. C. VAUGHN, Sir.—Since your vegetable Lithontriptic has been left here, it has met with a rapid sale, being a new article in this section it has by its great curing property stepped into public favor in a very short time. Universally it gives satisfaction. Lest we lose sales, you had better forward us immediately a supply of both sizes.

Our customers are anxious to know if I can obtain it soon, as they are taking it all over the sickly section of the country. I can send you testimony if you need it, as it has made cures which are pronounced marvellous. All the cry is "let us have Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture."

E. P. STEDMAN.

See our columns, get a pamphlet from Agents, our advertisement is headed Great American Remedy.

MARRIED:

On the 24th inst. in Buffalo, by Rev. G. W. Hosmer, MR. T. W. MOORE, of this city, and MISS MARTHA A. PUTNAM, of Lockport, N. Y.

On Wednesday evening last, at St. Paul's Church in this city, by Rev. Dr. Flint, MR. S. E. WALLBRIDGE, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and MISS MARY C., daughter of Dr. A. Beebe, of this city.

☞ The Editor returns his compliments to both the happy couple, noticed above, for their kindly remembrance, and trusts their wedded life, like the month we are about to enter upon, will be radient with flowers and vocal with the song of domestic happiness.

On the 15th inst. by Rev. J. Vance, MR. LYMAN A. CLARK, of Springfield, and MISS REBECCA G. FOSTER, of Fairview.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. Mr. Kugler, MR. JOSEPH EVANS, of this city, and MISS ELLEN J. KENNEDY, of Millcreek.

On the 5th inst. by Rev. David C. Reed, MR. ALEXANDER STEWART, of Greene, and MISS ELIZABETH BROWN, of Beaver county.

DIED:

On the 17th inst. in Waterford, MR. JAMES BOYD, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. in Girard, MR. JAMES HAY, aged 84 years.

On the 12th inst. in Waterford, MR. AARON SEDGWICK, aged 76 years.

On the 19th inst. in Greenfield MRS. AMANDA, consort of Thomas Vakely, in the 34th year of her age.

FASHIONABLE

Millinery and Dress Making.

MRS. WARD would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity that she has removed her Establishment to the South side of the Diamond, three doors East of the Erie Bank, and that she has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where she has taken great care to select the latest and most APPROVED FASHIONS OF FINE MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING. Also, the latest style GOODS, to please the most fashionable; comprising in part of a large assortment of *Straw, Leghorn, China Pearl, Coburg, Lace, Gimp and Fancy Bonnetts*, from 75 cents to $12. Silk and Crape Bonnets on hand and made to order at all times. A large assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS from 6 cents to $2. Also, Lace Edgings, Black and White Florence Crape Lace, Cold Tarletons, Blond Crape, Cold Crape, Ruches, Ribbon, Wire, Lace Veils, Collars, Pilleren Capes, Embroidered capes, Cornation Cord, Dress Buttons, Full Lawn, Perfogated paper, Zephyr Worsted, &c. &c. Mrs W. would also state that she has employed an EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER, and intends that no pains shall be spared to please.

Particular attention will be paid to BLEACHING STRAW BONNETS, and all work entrusted to her care will be done with neatness and dispatch.

The country Milliners and Dress Makers will be furnished with Goods and Patterns as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Erie, April 28, 1848.—6?50.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.

NOW receiving a very large stock, and selling at prices far, *very far* below any thing ever offered in Erie before. Further particulars hereafter. In the meantime, please call at the corner store, Reed House.

P. METCALF.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

NEW GOODS.

WE are just receiving our supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, to which we invite the attention of the public generally, with full confidence that in quantity, quality, style and cheapness, our stock will be found unsurpassed by anything in this city. With a steady determination to stand wholly upon our own merits, we leave lengthy advertisements and stereotyped puffing to our more *gassy neighbors*.

BROWN & McCARTER.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

THROUGH BY EXPRESS.

STRAW GOODS AND PALM LEAF HATS.—We have just received one of the largest assortments of Ladies' Bonnets ever brought to this market, embracing all the late styles of Florence and Bird's Eye Braids, Rutland and China Pearl Straws, Swiss, French, English and American Lace and Gimps, in endless variety, as well as the late styles of Gentlemen's Pedal, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, all of which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

BROWN & McCARTER.

Erie, April 27, 1848. 50

IN TOWN FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

C. B. WRIGHT has returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving, in part his unusual assortment and variety of GOODS, suited to the Spring trade, which has been purchased at the present low prices, and positively to be sold accordingly, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

THIS day opening, a great variety of Dress Goods, comprising in part the fashionable Silk and Linen Tissues, and Goat's Hair Shalleys, Grenadenes, shaded Barages, Robe de Gauze, Swiss Robes, changeable Poil de Chevers, French Jaconet Plaids, Swiss and dotted Lawns, together with an unusual variety of cheap fast colored Lawns and Ginghams all of which I can an will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at my store, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

200 DIFFERENT PATTERNS and styles of SHAWLS, including the fashionable Canton Crape, ranging from $5 50 to $18 00, all shades. Also, the French Crape Barrage, Summer Cashmere, plain and embroidered; Delanes, plaid and plain Silks, and in short I am bound to suit the most difficult one on Shawls.

C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, 29, 1848. 50

FIRST ARRIVAL.

JUST received per Steamer Niagara, a lot of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold cheap for cash at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 50

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. Zimmerly & Co., either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified that unless payment is made immediately, costs will be made. The Books and notes are now in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, who will attend to settlements until the 15th of May—they will then be left for collection.

Erie, April 27, 1848. 50

100 M. SHINGLES for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

April 29, 1848. 50

BY EXPRESS AND RAILROAD.

ALLYN & COIT have received, and are now receiving, their stock of RICH SPRING DRY GOODS among which will be found the latest, nicest and cheapest GOODS of the season, to which the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity is invited.

Don't forget the store—*Corner of Sixth Street and the Public Square.* April 29, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED:—Pencillings by the Way, Charcoal Sketches, Islets of the Gulf, Last of the Faries, Bachelor of the Albany, Magazines for May, Piano Music, &c. &c.

Together with many other good things too numerous to mention. H. COOK.

April 28, 1848. 50

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Michael Cunneen, late of Elk Creek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS CUNNEEN,

April 29, 1848. (6x30) Administrator.

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which his old customers and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Canal Boats "brushed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 6th street near the Canal.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 3m50

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Thornton & Co., in the Woolen Manufacture in Harborcreek, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the name and style of Rhodes, Cass & Co. The books and accounts are left in the hands of the present Co., for collection, and all persons in any way indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and settle by note or otherwise at as early a day as possible.

JOHN RHODES,
JOHN CASS,
THOS. RHODES
JOHN THORNTON.

Harborcreek, March 16, 1848. 3m50

1848. 1848.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

No. 1, REED'S NEW BLOCK, STATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE STORE OF J. H. FULLERTON & CO.

MISS E. BOOTH, (formerly of the north side of the Diamond,) and Mrs. SARAH ANN PRAY having entered into partnership in the *Millinery and Dress Making* business, beg leave to announce to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity that they are now ready to execute with neatness and dispatch, and in the latest and most fashionable style, every order in their line of business. One of the partners having just returned from New York with a large and well selected variety of *Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnets, Bonnet trimmings Patterns, Gloves, Collars, Artificials*, &c., which were bought low for Cash, and they now offer them to the citizens of Erie on reasonable terms.

All orders for bleaching Straws, &c., strictly attended to. Milliners and others supplied with Patterns.

An experienced MILLINER, who has been engaged for several years in the Millinery business, in the city of New York, having been employed by us, we are prepared to execute the orders of our friends and customers in the latest and most fashionable style.

Erie, April 20, 1848. 1m49

New Cabinet Ware Room.

J. A. MAY would respectfully inform the citizen of Erie and vicinity that he has taken the stand on the south east corner of State and eighth streets, (a part of which is occupied by L. Warren, as a cash, door and blind factory) where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, which he will be happy to exhibit to all who may want articles in that line. His arrangements are such that he will always have on hand Seasoned Lumber of the first quality, from which he will manufacture in the best style any article in his line of business. Being a mechanic himself, and thoroughly acquainted with the business of Cabinet Making in all its branches, he intends to do his work in the *best* and *latest* style and by so doing he hopes to secure a liberal share of patronage. Call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Coffins made to order on short notice.

Erie, April 22, 1848. 3m49

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED

New Cheap Spring and Summer GOODS.

STATE STREET ONCE MORE AHEAD!

I. ROSENZWEIG & CO. are now receiving at the New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, a new and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c. which will be sold a little cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment this side of sun down. Among his stock found—

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

Also, Dress and Frock Coats of the same material, which for durability and finish can't be beat.

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.—Fine French, English and American Cassimeres—beautiful vestings, and superior pantaloons and vests of the same

SUMMER WARE.—An excellent assortment of Summer ware, which cannot fail to please.

CALICOES.—Superior Calicoes, from 6 to 12 cts. per yard. Call and see them.

LADEIS DRESS GOODS.—Under this head we have every thing to adorn the female form divine—such as Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, Barages, Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, Muslins, of all kinds, Shawls, &c., &c.

In short, our stock in every department is large and selected with great care. Believing that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling" we shall sell unusually low for cash or ready pay.

Erie, April 22, 1848.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the room lately occupied by Benjamin Grant as a Law Office, in the rear of the Court House, and three doors west of J. H. Williams's corner; where they will manufacture Boots and Shoes in a style to suit such as may favor them with their patronage, as they flatter themselves that they have a thorough knowledge of the business, and would ask for a liberal share of the public patronage. Old work repaired with neatness and despatch. O. & C. MILLER.

Erie, April 22, 1848. tf49

NEW GOODS

For the Popular Trade.

JUST receiving the most extensive, richest and cheapest assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this market—comprising a large and well selected assortment of LADIES' fine Dress Goods, suited to the fashions. Our editors make such very laces we cannot give our usual long catalogue.—Suffice it to say, we will sell fine yard wide Lawns as low as 14 cents, and other GOODS in proportion. Also a large lot of STAPLE GOODS at full 40 per cent. below past prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen this will be the most favorable time to replenish your wardrobes that you will find in a long time to come.

N. B. I would invite the attention of the young Ladies—this being the year of promise—to our rich assortment of fine Goods, just right for the occasion, at 30 per cent. below former prices. In short, our motto is the nimble sixpence, and for Cash we will sell Goods a shade lower than any house west of sunrise. H. CADWELL.

Erie, April 17, 1848. 49

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Elliott & Rose was this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to Dr. Elliott will settle the same with him; and those indebted to H. Rose, will settle the same with him at Girard. O. L. ELLIOTT,
HARMON ROSE.

Erie, April 19, 1848. 49

DR. ELLIOTT will continue the business and practice of Dentistry in Erie, Pa., in the Beebe Block, and will be pleased to wait upon his old customers and others that need the assistance of a Dentist. All operations performed with neatness and ease, and warranted

DR. H. ROSE will also continue to perform all operations belonging to the art of dentistry; teeth inserted on plate, pivot, filling and other operations; he will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all that will favor him with a call at Girard, where he will be permanently located, visiting Conneaut, Lockport, Cranesville, Albion, Washington and other places. Ladies can be waited upon at their residence by addressing him at Girard, Pa.

April 22, 1848. 49

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

THE subscribers are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines, suitable for Mills or other machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

April 22, 1848. 49

THREE FINE YOUNG HORSES

FOR sale cheap by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, April 22, 1848. 49

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber will contract and pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at his dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the kinds wanted. Also, for any quantity of Poplar, cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and Common Pine Lumber.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, April 22, 1848. 49

BARLEY.

THE subscriber will pay Cash, and the highest market price for good Barley, delivered soon A. KING.

Erie, April 22, 1848. 3m49

MILITIA NOTICE.

ATTENTION Ninth Company, 1st Bat, 104th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 17th division, P. M. You are commanded to meet on the west side of the Diamond in the borough of Erie, Pa., armed and equipped for Drill, on Monday the first day of May, at one o'clock, P. M.

JAMES DUNLAP, Capt.

April, 22, 1848. td49

LITHOGRAPHS.—A large collection of new and choice lithographs just received by H. COOK.

Dissolution.

THE co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and style of Williams & Wright, expired by limitation on the 31st of March last. All debts and demands due the firm have been assigned to Jos. H Williams, who is duly authorized to settle and collect the same.

J. H. WILLIAMS.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT.

April 1, 1848.

The subscriber, successor to the late firm of Williams & Wright, will continue to sell any thing in his line as cheap as the cheapest, at the old stand on the corner, which is to be brushed up preparatory to receiving his Spring stock, when and where he hopes to see his old customers and friends, who shall be attended to as usual.

April 6. CHA. B. WRIGHT.

To whom it may Concern.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I have decreed, that after the first day of May, 1848 all notes and accounts now due and not paid previous to that time will be left with a proper officer for collection. I am determined to have my pay—peaceable if I can, but forcibly if I must. Don't forget. H. CADWELL.

April 12.

REMOVAL.

ALLYN & COIT respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the store in Hay's Block, on the northeast corner of French and sixth streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Truesdail & Goodwin. They are now daily expecting to receive a fresh supply of

Spring Dry Goods,

and large stock of Groceries Crockery and Hardware, all of which they will sell as low or lower than any other persons in Erie. In the words of the poet.

"We sell our goods exceedingly cheap,
And little profit do we reap—
But yet perhaps there's nothing lost.
To sometimes sell at the *"First Cost."*

There is no firm from Boston to Detroit that sells so cheap as we do.

April 15.

ERIE ACADEMY.

The Spring term of this Institution commences this day, under the charge of Rev. R. S. Lockwood, Principal; with competent Assistants.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter.

Greek and Latin Languages, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric, Mental and moral Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Astronomy, Political economy, Laws of Nations, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, surveying and Navigation, $4 00.

Natural Philosophy. Natural History, Outlines of Phisiology, Botany, Constitution of the United States, &c., $3 000.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of United States and Geography, $2 00.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

Erie, April 17, 1848. 3m48

REMOVALS.

THE Cigar Manufactory of R. Seignior and Tobacco Store of B. A. Crain, have been removed to the Canada store, Reed House, one door east of the Post Office, where will be found a general assortment of cigars, tobacco an l snuff, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap, if not cheaper, than has before been offered in the county.

R. SEIGNIOR,
B. A. CRAIN.

Erie, April 8 1848.

Early Arrival of Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving his full stock of Spring Goods, the first in market, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. My stock is sufficiently large for the market, and well selected; as to puffing in the newspapers of great quantities of goods, more than three times the amount of what they really have on hand, I will leave to newer and smaller stores. My goods are bought cheap and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in THIS CITY AT LEAST, as I intend to sell for cash, and will make it an object to those that pay down for their goods to purchase from me. Call and see for yourselves, and I think you will be satisfied with quality and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

Black and blue black cloths; Indigo Blue, brown and cadet mixed do.; blue, black, fancy striped cassimeres; a fine French article do.; satinet's, Kentucky Jeans, Pa. Jeans, blue drill, and any quantity of summer stuffs for pantaloons, coats, &c. together with many other articles to numerous to mention.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, muslin de laines, French, German and Scotch Ginghams, earlston do, mohair lustre, and linen ginghams, a fashionable article; plaid and plain linen, for traveling dresses; Alpaca of assorted colors and prices, striped and plain. dress silks, Swiss muslins, jackonet, cambric, barred and dotted muslins, and a large lot of summer shawls, dress handkerchiefs, cravats &c., ladies kid gloves, Black, white and colored, of the best quality; black, white, and colored silk gloves, lisle thread and cotton do, blk silk hose, black and white cotton do, gentlemen's hose and half hose, white, brown and mixed, gentlemen's black, white and colored silk gloves, black, white and colored kid do, ladies' slips and walking shoes, children's do; Linen cambric and linen handkerchiefs; silk bandana, hdkfs. Spillifield do, Ginghams and cotton flag do; diaper crash and toweling, huckbuck do, English and American prints, any quantity and very cheap. Ginghams, lawns, and mohair checks, nice and cheap.

SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, April 8, 1847. 47

New Spring and Summer Goods AT THE STORE OF MOSES KOCH,

(Old Jew Store,)

Telegraph Buildings, French street, Erie, Pa.

MOSES is now receiving his spring Goods, and takes great pleasure in informing his customers and friends that he will be able to sell them about one fourth cheaper than he did twelve months ago. This tremendous reduction in the price of Goods is caused by the excessive importations, stimulated by the Tariff of 1846, thus overloading the market, and compelling importers and manufacturers to dispose of them at auction at

RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES.

Lower than cost of production. Unfortunate indeed for those poor fellows; but it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and this time the people of Erie county come in for a benefit. Therefore mind the name and place. Call and you will be loaded with goods for a little money.

April 7, 1848. 47

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, executors of the last Will and Testament of the Rev. Enoch Burdick, late of North East Township, deceased; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the said estate of the said decedent, to make known the same without delay, properly authenticated for settlement, LUCY BURDICK,

of North East Township, Executrix.
JAMES D. DUNLAP,
Erie, Apr. 8, 1848. of Erie, Executor.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in North East township, on the 28th ult. a Brindle line back cow, about 6 or 7 years old—no artificial marks discovered. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take it away.

ZAMON AMES.

North East, April 6, 1848. 3t47

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William Wilson, late of Greenfield township deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES WILSON,

April 6. of Greenfield, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed will be sold at the Court House in Erie on Friday the 28th day of April inst., all the right, title and intrest of Ebenezer Gilson to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Girard, Erie county, Penn., being part of tract number 327 of the land of the late Pennsylvania Population Company, and bounded as follows: beginning at the south east corner at a post in the centre of the road thence by the same south 49 1 2 degrees, west 61 perches to a post; thence by land heretofore owned by R. S. Reed north 36 degrees, west 316 perches to a hemlock; thence by the line of tract No. 93 fifty nine perches to a hemlock; thence by the residue of the tract south 36 degrees, east 300 and seven tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing 107 acres and 51 and 7 10th perches, and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c, being the land conveyed by Thomas Athy and wife to the said Ebenezer Gilson, by deed bearing date the 19th day of May, 1835. Taken in execution at the suit of John K. Cowing, Samuel T. Hallock and James A. Cowing.

M. W. CAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Erie April 7, 1848. 3t47

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes Men's Gaiters and slippers at the Old Jew store, on French street, M. KOCH.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

WESTERN NEW YORK

COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

207 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

Vegetable Lithrontriptic Mixture

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY:

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVES,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints I *stands alone*; no other article can relieve you; and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaint, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

Debility of the System.

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c. or inflamation of same, *is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A Certain Remedy

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame.

Irregularities, Suppressions,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so could give

A Thousand Names

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints.—See pamphlet. All broken down debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the healing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

Eruptive Diseases

will find the alternative properties of this article

Purify the Blood,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all dis eases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents give them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

Array of Facts

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

Sarsaparilla, Syrups, &c.

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c. *They are good for no thing*, and concocted to gull the unwary; TOUCH THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases with this article in addition. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz at $1 each—the largest holding 6 oz more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture blown upon the glass, the *written* signature of G. C Vaughn, Buffalo, *stamped on the cork.* None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G.C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—*orders* from regularly constituted Agents excepted; post paid letters, or verbal communications touching advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Office devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine 132 Nassau street, New York city; 295 Essex st. Salem, Mass., and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Barton, Meadville; L. L. Jones & Co. Girard; D. S Smith, Bridgewater; B Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Haskins, Pine Grove; M Wilson, Sugar Grove; Roy, A & Vincent, Waterford; D. M Williams and J D Summerton, Warren; Chase & McDonell, Titusville, Abraham Tourtellett, Union, H. R Terry, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr., Cranesville; Lonsber & Wheeler, Lockport, John A. Tracy, Fairview. 1y33

More Proofs.

"THE CRY IS *still* THEY COME."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success, from east to the remotest west—from Canada on the north and Mexico and the West Indies on the south—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home, or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, *unless* the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

[Extract of a Letter from Hernando, Miss.]

To Dr. W. Wright. Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 10 dozen annually, if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM HENRY JOHNSON, Agent.

[Extract of a Letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.]

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel everything of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down. S WINCHESTER & SON."

[From New Martinsville, Va.]

"I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and I found them to be the best medicine I have ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place.

JAMES McCLURE, P M."

[From Greensboro', Ia.]

"Some time since, my agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell.—They were soon all gone, and more wanting. There is much call for them. * * * I believe the pills are very good.

SETH HENSHAW."

[From Amanda, Ohio.]

"Apprehending that I shall I be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity, in some way or another.

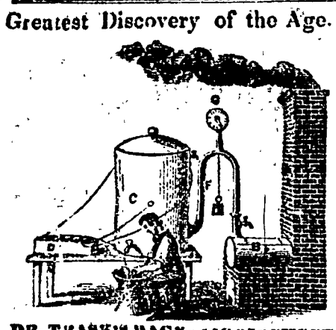
The pills are doing here admirably well in spite of the opposition of some would be doctors who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply I shall be able to sell many of them.

Yours, JOHN H FANDERMAN."

[From Sea View, Va.]

"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and I think I could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us in some time. In fact, *I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved of.*—Some of the physicians don't

Greatest Discovery of the Age.



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the utmost importance. The most inveterate cases are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted that THE MOST POWERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalizing the circulation of the blood*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. House it so, you as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For LUMBAGO, SCIATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 50 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have cured cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism and Chill'd Fever, with perfect success: also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. W. H. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield, Pa.; Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 11, 1847.—1y 3.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by late arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

Dec 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

CHAIN, Chains of different sizes, suitable for drought chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers

Nov 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.—This medicine for coughs colds and consumption is one of the most beautiful and scientific preparations extant. It has gained an enviable reputation, without the aid of puffs and, newspaper advertisements. The proprietor has furnished the physicians of this place, with the formula and manner of its preparation, and it has gained from them as well as the faculty of other places, their universal commendation, consequently those who take it may know not only its composition, but that it is prepared by the hand of skill &c. For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

February 19, 1848. No 5, Reed House

Clover Seed.

200 Bushels just received from the Farmers of Erie county, and for sale at the lowest market price, at our store opposite the Eagle Hotel. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

February 3

PAINTS.

3500 lbs. White and Red Lead and Litharge.
1500 " White ing 300 lbs., Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow, 150 " Paris Green,
100 " Chrome Yellow, Green & Vermillion,
Indian Red, Utica Marine Blue, Prussian Blu.
Drop Black Verdig is Lampblack &c 6 bblse Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc. for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,

Nov 20 Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of such and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3 4 and 1 inch White wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 9 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847 24

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away. No 3. American Block.

The Celestials

HAVE arrived, and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are lavocated at the store of the Pekin company's Agency, to hold up a paper of tea and in all their glory it magnificence to act as standing witnesses to the fact of exclusive superiority in he Humbug they are designed to nod into notice. The credulous may be taken in by such fancy images, but intelligent persons will be quite as well satisfied by DRAWING some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any notions of Yankee invention to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Patent Medicines or China Illusions.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13 1847 26

CLOVES, English Currants, Mace, Cinnamon, &c. &c. at H. COOK'S.

March 4, 1848 42

TEAS—Young Hyson, old Hyson, Imperial, gunpowder and Pekoung or black tea, cheaper than Canal Company dare to sell, at No 6 Reed House. H. COOK.

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful. Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Chester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quinsy, tissues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, toothache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns scrop, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad;

CERTIFICATE.

East-Berlin Pa., May 28, 1747.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment*.

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Tetter, Ringworm, Salt-rheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing, N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Jan. 29. 1848. 3m 37

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand, and for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17 1847

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas*, but they can't do it. Spit on your venom and ill-natured whitticisms, gentlemen they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no "*humbug*," as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's teas can be had, is at No 5, Reed House, of

BURTON & PERKINS.

Erie Dec. 4, 1847. 29

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Borders and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON

TUSSES.—A good assortment of Pulp, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhine bar's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids cashmeres, Mousselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.

Erie Oct 30. GEO SELDEN & SON.

DETROIT Black, on draught, and for sale at No 1 Perry Block, by T. W MOORE

Nov 5 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEPPER'S.

Nov 13 1847 No 3, American Block

OLIVE OIL.—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed Muscovado Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec 11. H. COOK.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHEES.—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace.

S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1849.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3. American Block.

HAVANA, Principe, Spanish and Conneaut cigars. At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13 At No 3. American Block.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.

Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.

New Remedies, by R. Dunghison, M. D.

Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch.

For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—

Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, e.c. etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by.

Dec 11 WILLIAM & WRIGHT

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-OATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headaches, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption Jaundice, Quinsy Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, rising in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, St. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting and sea sickness others have success fully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful aim.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease,

They have in many cases superceded the prescription skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been universally recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and though the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MANS NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☜ Agencies have been established in all the principal cities and the Union and appointments are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 18 43. Purchasers should therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable and take no other, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa. general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie: Wm. Judson & Co Waterford: Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Straining, cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflammatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Wester Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson, No 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or thro' such Agents appointed by him for the sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows.

D. Hall & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only whole-sale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside label.

TAKE NOTICE, O. D. Spafford is appointed general and only agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT DREADFUL COUGH! THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER. THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN. THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Is your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold her pale cheeks her thin shrunken fingers, tell the bold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart rending blight over the fair prospects of the future your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mr. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Rodgers and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Rose and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was restored to health.—Dr. A C. Castle Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—that the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr C. also writes of the wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing Spitting Blood, shattering as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam It heals the engorged or wounded blood vessels and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 168 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 30 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicines he had ever taken. Dr. L. A. Beach gave it to his patients to-day who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 75 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of the medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 281 Broadway, corner of Canal st. New York.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard, W. H Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENCES.—These Lozenges are a sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES. These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400 000 cases to be the infallible, the only certain mean of removing the worst diseases. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentifrice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world: a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted less than one half cheapest. One trial will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

459 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:

50 tons Pork 20 tons of Lard,
20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Dec. 11

HOE'S cast steel and Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws; also English crossent, hand, pannel back, compass, webb and wood SAWS, for sale.

Nov 13, 1847. G. SELDEN & SON.

ONE ton Codfish, for sale cheap,

At No 3, American Block.

DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20 000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4 000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 case of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
800 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures, R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catnarh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old, had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.

444 Rowery,

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of spirits" use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and a beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir; I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co. 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

HIGHLY IPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hull's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup and Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several, *instances* troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough this medicine has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st. Buffalo; Boyd, Vincen & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. R. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

☞ Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr P. Hall's Cough Remedy and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Goodwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct 9 1847. 21

New Firm and New Goods.

JAMES HUGHES would inform his numerous friends and customers that he has associated WM. C. WARREN with him in the business, under the firm of James Hughes & Co. He would furthermore state that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., all of which will be disposed of as low as they can be procured elsewhere. Having been chiefly purchased at package prices, or in other words at the prices paid by jobbers in New York, they can be sold at unusually low rates. Ladies and gentlemen, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their assortment.

They have just received a large quantity of Salt which may be had at the lowest market price.

Nov. 27 J. HUGHES & Co.

New Goods at No.7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest*. Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Coburgs, Brilliantes, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Plaid Britania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12 1 2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 25 cents; De Lanes from 18 3 4 cents upwards; Gingh ms in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Broche, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The ca lies are invited to examine them and purchase if they are satisfied with goods and prices.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16. 1847. 22

BLEACHED Whale and Elephant Oil, superior to Lard oil for winter use, for sale by

Nov. 30 BURTON & PERKINS.

GLASS AND PUTTY.—3600 feet window glass of various sizes and manufacture.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

DYE STUFFS.

GROUND Logwood, fustic, camwood and Brazil wood, copperas, madder, extract log wood sulphuric acid, cochineal indigo cudbear, tin water etc., at wholesale and retail by

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

SMITHS and Horner's Anatomical Atlas Prof. Curtis' Medical science, Curtis' Obstetrics, Prof Worthy's Practice, Thomso'n Materia Medica and Anatomy J. J Speyer's new Medical works together with Watts' Family Medicine for sale at the Botanic office 6th st., by

Feb. 12. Dr W. POLLO.

ALLYN & COIT have on hand several styles of ladies coma goods for *Ball and Party Dress*—such as drab and plaid dress silks, light fabrics, merino, bomb zines and alapaces plaid de laines and a few *richly embroidered muslins*, white plain dress goods, and white kid gloves, very plenty and very cheap.

Erie, Jan 1 1848

PENNSYLVANIA PHILOSOPHY, and other poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847 4-41

NEW Scarlet Bonnet Ribbons—A few pieces just received by express, (36 h arrival we believe,) at the low s are of

MOSES KOCH, No 1, Commercial Exchange.

Erie, January 15, 1848. 35

12 POU